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best of the younger generation is constantly being siphoned off.

FACE LIFE OF POVERTY

However, unless the educated young Eskimo or Indian wants to spend the rest of his life on the relief rolls, he must escape the village and go to the city. The village economy is virtually nonexistent, and the young native, educated to middle-class values, is no longer fit for survival in a hunting and fishing culture.

The mental and emotional strain of adjustment to urban life is so tough that many Eskimos and Athabascans beg to be sent home after a week in Seattle. Usually, the director of the center, Mrs. Jimmie Owens, a vivacious brunette with a Texas drawl, can talk them out of these attacks of homesickness.

"Our main task is to reduce their anxieties, help them get a feeling of self-confidence," she explained. "Most of them have never seen a bus. They are frightened by the traffic. Their most common fear is getting lost. Manmade landmarks don't seem to impress them and they do get lost. We've had them walk all night long."

SENT TO ONE OF 7 CITIES

A total of 301 single men, 96 single women and 93 families have passed through the center since it was opened in July, 1963. The average stay is three weeks, but Mrs. Owens keeps some of them up to two months if they seem to have trouble adjusting.

They are then sent to one of seven cities—Los Angeles, Oakland or San Jose in California, or Denver, Chicago, Cleveland and Dallas—where the Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains field employment assistance officers. Mrs. Owens estimates that one of every four migrants cannot adapt during the first crucial year of adjustment and flees back to the village.

Mrs. Owens showed some letters from homesick Eskimos.

"I'm a fisherman and I can't live in the city," one said.

"I can't stand it here, I want to go home," pleaded a young Eskimo in California.

WOULD NOT EAT

Mrs. Owens said she had encountered a 19-year-old Eskimo who was so homesick he would not eat.

Most of her present class of 11 natives are Athabascans from the Yukon Basin. They seemed cheerful. Mrs. Owens said they spent most of the day at the motel pool, and that it was difficult getting them to go to bed at night.

Each new arrival is given a subsistence allowance of \$25 a week. The motel room is free and so is emergency dental care.

"We tell them the \$25 must cover all groceries, bus fares, haircuts," Mrs. Owens said.

The Indians are taught how to use a telephone, flush a toilet, snap on a television set and pull a Venetian blind.

Soon they are taken to a supermarket and watched carefully while they select groceries for the day. This is a traumatic experience for many, Mrs. Owens explained, because they are confused by the great variety of foods displayed. After observing how they spend their allowance, Mrs. Owens gives them tips on budgeting.

As part of the orientation, Mrs. Owens tries to create situations and experiences that the natives are likely to encounter wherever they settle. She shows them how to use public transportation, how to read maps and how to cross streets.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 8, 1966]

ALASKA TRIBE GUARDS WEALTH OF NEWLY FOUND OIL

(By Homer Bigart)

TYRONEK, ALASKA.—The newly rich Moquawkie Indians, beset by investment brok-

ers, insurance salesmen, book agents, peddlers and confidence men, have closed their airstrip to all but invited guests.

This action effectively isolates them. The Tyonek Reserve, on the isolated west shore of Cook Inlet, can be reached conveniently only by chartered plane from Anchorage, and planes cannot land without advance approval from tribal leaders.

Rich Indians are a rarity in Alaska, where the average native—Eskimo, Indian or Aleut—lives in deep poverty, with the average unemployment rate 45 per cent, a median family income of \$1,500, an average schooling of five years and an average age at death of 43. Nine out of 10 natives live in houses unfit for habitation.

By Indian standards, the Moquawkie—in their pine frame houses with cedar siding and picture windows, bathrooms, TV sets and deep freezers—are remarkably prosperous. They had first persuaded President Woodrow Wilson to set aside for them a 24,000-acre reservation that seemed at the time to be mostly swampland of little foreseeable value. Later, when it appeared they were settled on oil, they engaged a young Anchorage lawyer, Stanley J. McCutcheon, to fight for their right to the mineral wealth.

NEW-FOUND WEALTH

The long legal fight ended in victory. The Moquawkie, a tiny branch of the Athabaskan family of tribes that settled the heart of Alaska, have gained about \$12.5-million from oil lease sales, and when the wells start producing the royalties will be 16 per cent.

There are only 300 persons on the tribal rolls. Two years of affluence have had a remarkable effect on them. There has been a sharp decline in alcoholism and a dramatic upgrading of general health.

The old village had been an unsightly clutter of driftwood and tarpaper shacks, often with a dozen Indians sleeping in turns in one room.

Now the 55 resident families live in homes costing \$16,000 (for one bedroom), \$24,000 (3 bedrooms) or \$28,000 (four bedrooms). About 100 Indians living off the reservation have received a per capita allotment of \$5,000 each.

The Indians had ruled out a minority proposal for a per capita split of the windfall. Their leaders knew that such a distribution had never worked elsewhere—too many Indians were cheated or spent their money on luxuries.

SOCIOLOGIST AIDS TRIBE

The Moquawkie hired a sociologist, Francis M. Stevens of St. Paul, a graduate of the University of Minnesota who is a specialist in community development. Three members of the tribal council accompanied by Mr. Stevens and Mr. McCutcheon, toured Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico that had received considerable money and had programs for tribal development.

They were dismayed, Mr. Stevens said, to find none of the programs working well. The delegation returned here convinced he continued, that the Moquawkie "must absolutely handle the money themselves and not let the Bureau [of Indian Affairs] run up overhead."

A family plan advisory committee was created to supervise the spending of the \$5,000 per capita allocations. Rejected requests included \$1,200 for a color television set, for wall-to-wall carpeting that would have cost \$3,500 (the family was told to get a lower estimate), and for fancy cars (the reservation has only a few miles of dirt roads).

Requests for Jeeps, pick-up trucks, clothing, household appliances, furniture and outboard motors were generally approved.

NEW SCHOOL BEING BUILT

The old wooden schoolhouse, a firetrap, is being replaced by a new grade school costing more than \$850,000. The Federal grant

of \$715,000 was not big enough for the kind of school the Indians wanted, so they put in \$140,000 to pay for their own architect. The new school will have a gymnasium, a library and a multipurpose room.

Mr. Stevens said that village schooling had been so inadequate that an eighth-grade graduate was considered three years behind the average eighth-grader from the outside. Only 12 children from the village had been through high school and only one had gone to college.

The sudden wealth has had its greatest impact on children's diet, he said. Families are now able to buy fresh vegetables, milk, eggs and ice cream.

The tribe's investment portfolio leans heavily on Anchorage real estate. It also owns a half interest, worth about \$500,000 according to Mr. Stevens, in Alaska Utilities and Spenard Utilities, and a \$120,000 majority interest in Security Title and Trust Company.

The Moquawkie have set aside \$200,000 for education and scholarship and put \$450,000 into a tribal credit lending program. They have asked the Russian Orthodox Church to provide a full-time priest who will be paid \$400 a month and provided housing.

Last winter the tribal council in a bullish mood, invited the New York Stock Exchange to take refuge here from Mayor Lindsay's tax program. The resulting publicity apparently spurred a fresh onslaught of salesmen and forced the closing of the airstrip.

ARMS CONTROL, DISARMAMENT, AND TOURISM—BROADCAST BY CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, journalists who practice their profession on radio and television are at some disadvantage in comparison with their colleagues whose work is published in the press. With certain exceptions, what they say escapes into the atmosphere and is irretrievable to those who missed it in the first instance. On the other hand, they are spared the indignity of having their handiwork used to wrap fish.

Two particularly fine journalists of the electronic age are Walter Cronkite and Charles Collingwood. They have done much to impart depth and perception to news presentations.

A particularly fine example of this was a broadcast by Charles Collingwood from London on Mr. Cronkite's evening news, August 5. The irony and inconsistencies of our attitudes toward war have seldom been better expressed than they were in Mr. Collingwood's broadcast, the informal transcript of which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD FROM LONDON

This weekend is the anniversary of Hiroshima, the last time anyone was deliberately killed by a nuclear device. In the 21 years since then though, some hundreds of thousands of people have been killed by conventional weapons. It's one of the paradoxes of our paradoxical time that while an endless international negotiation is going on in Geneva to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons that nobody wants to use there is no interest at all in limiting the proliferation of conventional weapons that are going off every day.

The only proposal for conventional disarmament is President Johnson's to keep weapons out of the hands of insane killers. But it's been official policy to sell all the

guns we can to other countries ever since we discovered this was a profitable way to balance our international accounts. For instance, we insist that West Germany buy \$675 million worth of arms every year to make up for what we spend keeping American troops in Germany and our arms salesmen are pestering every country with any loose change in his pocket.

It's appropriate that the most provocative suggestion for unravelling this grim paradox should come from Germany which has been buying so many arms from us it figures it has at least as many as it needs. A Mr. Feaux de la Croix of the West German Finance Ministry suggests that instead of helping the U.S. economy by buying all those weapons, why not spend the same amount of money sending an army of German tourists to visit the United States. He's got it all worked out so that the German Government would subsidize tourists to America at the rate of 750 million dollars worth of foreign exchange a year—more than we get from Germany for arms. Of course, it will never happen.

It's one of the ironies of our times that 21 years after Hiroshima, most reasonable men think it's preferable to balance our books with guided missiles rather than guided tours.

NEED FOR HUMANE LEGISLATION CONTINUES

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Agriculture are to be congratulated on their decisive action on the Poage-Magnuson Act, which will now bring an end to the cruel and heartless practice of pet stealing for research purposes and the inhumane treatment of these animals by some of the dealers who supply research laboratories.

I am, however, apprehensive that the new Poage-Magnuson Act will be interpreted as a solution also for the inhumane treatment of laboratory animals while in research facilities. Even though the coverage of the Poage-Magnuson Act has been extended slightly to provide some coverage for research facilities, the sections dealing with such laboratories are extremely limited and nothing more than a very small first step toward the elimination of cruelty, mistreatment, and abuse of laboratory animals.

The Senate committee report noted carefully that the committee's intention in limiting the definition of research facilities to those purchasing or transporting dogs or cats in commerce was to restrict coverage of this legislation to major research facilities and to exclude the thousands of hospitals, clinics, and schools which use other animals for research and tests. Committee members have estimated that under the definition of research facility coverage will be limited to 2,000 laboratories, or approximately 20 percent of the animal-using research laboratories in the United States. In addition, the Poage-Magnuson Act restricts its protection to dogs and cats, with protection for monkeys, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits only when these animals are used along with dogs and cats. This provides protection for, at the most, 5 million animals. This is a very insignificant portion of the hundreds of millions of animals that are used in present-day research.

The most disturbing provision of the Poage-Magnuson Act is that the few animals that are protected in laboratories are not protected during research or experimentation and the important determination of when an animal is in actual research so as to be exempt from regulations under the law is left to the research facility. Those animals that are under research or experimentation for several years will have absolutely no protection under this new law.

I say these things not in criticism of the committee responsible for this act for we all know the practical necessities and realities that any committee must work under in the drafting of legislation. Rather, I make these remarks to remind all of us that with the passage of the Poage-Magnuson Act our responsibility to laboratory animals has only begun. My own bill, S. 2576, is a comprehensive solution to the complex problems involved in protecting laboratory animals. It provides protection for the animals throughout their sojourn in the laboratory and insures that they are spared avoidable pain, fear, and suffering. Equally important is that this protection is provided without impeding or interfering with legitimate research.

I trust that the Congress will recognize its moral obligation in this matter and go on to consideration of comprehensive laboratory legislation. In the words of the late Rachel Carson:

No nation that calls itself civilized can allow the experimental animals to whom we owe so much to be subjected to neglect and mistreatment and to be forced to undergo unnecessary pain and shock. Our national conscience demands that standards be set up for proper laboratory conditions, for avoiding unnecessary experiments, and for the humane conduct of experiments actually carried out.

These goals, enunciated by Rachel Carson, can only be fulfilled with additional Federal legislation. I urge the Congress to move forward in this matter.

BREAKTHROUGHS IN EXPORTING UNITED STATES QUALITY MEATS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the Select Committee on Small Business, on which I serve as chairman, has since mid-1964 been studying the potentials and problems of marketing American livestock products, particularly those of the better grades, in the export trade.

Our inquiry was based on various estimates of sizable and growing demand for high quality meat products in Western Europe, and the unequalled ability of the American livestock and processing industries to supply them. Some placed the additional potential for such export sales as high as \$250 million a year—existing exports of all U.S. livestock products came to \$470 million in 1964 and 1965—based upon the growing prosperity of the 380 million people in Western Europe, and their consequent desire for more and better meats in their diet.

Prior to the period of our investigation, the United States had not exported significant amounts of quality meats for about 40 years. With nearly one-third of the world's production, the United

States stood only 12th as a meat exporter. One farm organization told the committee:

(Western Europe) may be the first new market for our beef industry in years.

When our first public hearings were convened in February of 1965, we stated our objective as follows:

The committee intends to make a systematic examination of the potential for commercial development of export markets for beef products. In doing so, we shall need to identify and explore all of the barriers to this trade.

This will, we feel, allow all of us who are interested in cultivating these foreign markets to come together in a cooperative atmosphere in which all groups can make a contribution to what the committee hopes will be a breakthrough in beef exports.

We were encouraged when the representatives of the American-flag steamship lines announced, at the hearings, that ocean freight rates to the European continent would be reduced on the average of 25 percent in order to stimulate our livestock industries to enter and develop Western European markets. Then, in September of 1965, the airlines followed with reductions on air cargo averaging 25 to 30 percent. Both industries showed willingness to readjust some of these rates further in accordance with the realities of trade.

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] just recently commented on the subsequent experimental container shipments of chilled beef which went forward under these new rates—the Select Committee on Small Business and Developments in Containerized Transportation, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 15, 1966, page 15149—such shipments this spring opened a market in West Germany through sales by a prominent chain of supermarkets. The Texas Farm Bureau, which supplied the meat and made the arrangements, advised our committee that the sale which was to have lasted for about a week "was sold out in 1½ days—the counters emptied every 30 minutes—in short, acceptance could not have been better."

A recent article in the New York Times reviewed the technical and other developments surrounding these shipments. The year 1966 has seen the inauguration of integrated inland-ocean container service, the perfecting of the equipment involved, and the discovery of chemical preservatives all of which contribute to the ability to ship this perishable commodity more rapidly and safely. As a result, the newspaper concludes that a favorable climate has been created for further commercial trade. We must also, I feel, give due recognition to the extent to which this breakthrough on the sealanes has been made possible by the resourcefulness of American business, and the teamwork of many persons in industry and in Government departments and agencies.

A further dramatic instance of this process was brought to the attention of the committee during its hearings in May of this year. In the field of air transport, pioneering companies such as Pan American World Airways and Trans